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NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Report of the workshop on the preparation of national communications from Annex I Parties

Note by the secretariat

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Annex

Agenda of the workshop 12

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its fourth session, adopted decision 11/CP.4 on national communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. By this decision, the COP requested Annex I Parties to submit to the secretariat their third national communications by 30 November 2001.

2. The COP also requested its subsidiary bodies to consider the scope, modalities and options for the review process, including the review of the annual inventory information and the need for more thorough consideration of national circumstances. It further requested its subsidiary bodies to consider reporting requirements under the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, and to report, as appropriate, to the COP, at its fifth session, on any proposed changes, with a view to adopting revised guidelines for the review process at its sixth session. It decided that the third national communications should be subject to an in-depth review coordinated by the secretariat and in accordance with the revised guidelines.

3. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its twelfth session, concluded that it would consider at its fourteenth session the issue of developing guidelines for the review of national communications under the Convention, including the options described in document FCCC/SBI/2000/3, and that its consideration at that session should also take into account the guidelines to be developed for the review of national communications under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

4. Furthermore, the SBI requested the secretariat to organize a workshop on the preparations for the third national communications and the review of these communications (see FCCC/SBI/2000/5). The purpose of the workshop was to facilitate the preparation of the third national communications by Annex I Parties by exchanging relevant information and sharing experience among Parties. In addition, the workshop had to deliberate on possible ways to further improve the review process.

B. Scope of the note

5. The report describes the proceedings and presents the chairpersons' summary of the discussions that took place during the workshop.

II. PROCEEDINGS

6. The workshop on the preparation of national communications of Annex I Parties was held in Bonn from 28 February to 2 March 2001. The agenda of the workshop is attached in the annex to this report.

7. In total, 75 representatives from countries and organizations attended the workshop. This included 36 representatives nominated by Annex II Parties, 20 by Parties with economies in transition and 17 by non-Annex I Parties. In addition, one representative from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and one representative from the Verification, Research, Training and Information Centre attended the workshop.

8. Ms. Claire Parker, coordinator, UNFCCC secretariat, officially opened the workshop. She recalled the mandate of the workshop. She explained the purpose of the workshop, which was to provide an opportunity for the national experts to discuss their plans and share their experience with the new guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, hereafter referred to as the new guidelines. These new guidelines were adopted by the COP at its fifth session by its decision 4/CP.5. Finally, Ms. Parker introduced the chairs of the workshop, Ms. Helen Plume from New Zealand and Mr. Jose Gonzalez Miguez from Brazil.

9. Ms. Plume then presented the objectives of the workshop, its approach and agenda. A presentation from the UNFCCC secretariat followed. It provided an overview of the problems identified in reporting information in the first and second national communications, how the new guidelines address these problems and the ways to ensure expertise in the in-depth review process.

10. The first working session was devoted to national circumstances, education, training and public awareness. The secretariat provided an introductory presentation on national circumstances followed by a presentation from Belgium. Some aspects of the reporting on national circumstances were also addressed in the session on policies and measures. The discussions centred not only on how Parties should report, but also on what type of information they should report, in order to improve transparency and comparability.

11. The secretariat provided an introductory presentation on education, training and public awareness and a presentation on the most recent developments in the SBSTA work programme on Article 6 of the Convention. The ensuing discussion centred on public awareness and the need for wider public participation, including participation of the major stakeholders, in the preparation and internal review of the national communications.

12. The second working session was on vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation, and research and systematic observation. The secretariat introduced the topic. A participant from the Czech Republic gave a presentation on his country's experience in organizing the work and reporting on vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation, and research and systematic observation in the context of the Czech Republic's national climate programme. The second presentation in this session was from Germany. It focused on systematic observation and the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on Global Climate Observing Systems (GCOS).

13. The main issues emerging from the presentations and the discussion encompassed the need for a more comprehensive reporting on impacts and adaptation to climate change, the need to update the IPCC guidelines to incorporate the assessment of climate change impacts and adaptation, the need to reverse the decline in observational networks, and the new GCOS guidelines.

14. In the third working session on policies and measures the secretariat provided an introductory presentation followed by presentations from the UK, New Zealand, the Slovak Republic and Denmark. The issues dealt with in the presentations and the ensuing discussion encompassed the selection of policies and measures to be reported in national communications and their categorization by sector, quantifying their effects as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of policies and measures.

15. The fourth working session was on projections and the total effect of policies and measures. The secretariat introduced the topic followed by presentations from the United States of America, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Sweden and the Czech Republic. Among the issues which stemmed from the presentations and the following discussions were estimates of the total effect of

policies and measures and the quality of these estimates, the need for sensitivity analysis, the option for countries with economies in transition to provide more than one emission scenario based on different macroeconomic assumptions and the diversity of approaches used to prepare projections.

16. The fifth working session on financial resources and the transfer of technologies was conducted in a round-table discussion. The secretariat introduced the topic and then two participants, Mr. Vute Wangwacharkul (Thailand) and Mr. Reid Harvey (United States of America), facilitated the discussion which centred on several questions distributed in advance to participants. These included the definition of 'new and additional resources', information on private sector activities on technology transfer, and the preparation of information for the tables in the new guidelines.

17. The last working session was on the experience gained with the in-depth review of national communications and ways to ensure expertise in this process. The secretariat introduced the topic, followed by a presentation from the OECD on some elements of the OECD reviews of energy and environmental policy, which might be helpful to the UNFCCC process. The presentations and the ensuing discussion dealt with options to improve the expertise of the experts involved in the in-depth reviews and how to conduct the review of all Annex I Parties within a period of two years and prepare the relevant reports in a timely manner. After this session the workshop chairs provided the participants with a summary of the main issues discussed and the proposed approaches.

III. SUMMARY BY THE CHAIRS

A. General issues

18. The presentations and discussions which took place during the workshop suggested that Parties were at different stages of preparing their third national communication following the new guidelines. Nonetheless, the experience gained indicated that these guidelines are a useful tool to ensure more transparent and consistent reporting compared to the former reporting guidelines.

19. Participants acknowledged the usefulness of considering the comments provided during the in-depth reviews of previous national communications when preparing the third national communications, especially in the chapters on policies and measures, and projections and estimates of the total effect of measures. They also acknowledged that due to some time lag between the preparation of the national communications and the review, the review reports contain a great deal of new information and, in this sense, they play the role of interim reports.

20. In the preparation of the third national communication the majority of Parties have used the institutional arrangements established to prepare the previous national communications. They further strengthened these arrangements by involving new institutions (governmental agencies, research centres and different levels of government) and by improving the linkages between the different teams working on different sections of the national communications, notably the teams dealing with inventories, policies and measures, and projections. In this context, the participants also emphasized the need to link the reporting in the national communications under the UNFCCC process with the reporting under other relevant processes.

21. The need was stressed for careful consideration of sectors and consistency in defining which subcategories are included in sectors covered by the different chapters of the national communications. It was considered helpful to describe the sectors referred to in the policy and measures and projection sections of the national communication, indicating which of the detailed IPCC source categories are included in those sectors.

22. As an example, participants mentioned that to report information on the energy sector for the policies and measures section all the relevant energy-related IPCC subcategories could be used except transport which, according to the new guidelines, forms a separate sector. These include fuel combustion in energy industries, manufacturing industries and construction, other sectors (commercial/institutional, residential and agriculture/forestry/fishing), as well as fugitive emissions from solid fuels and from oil and natural gas.

23. Participation in the discussion of experts from both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties was very useful as it provided an opportunity to exchange information and experience between the teams involved in the preparation of the national communications from these two groups of Parties. Participants stressed the need to consider possible ways of ensuring the continuation of such exchanges.

B. National circumstances

24. The participants pointed out that the reporting focus in the national circumstances section should be on the underlying driving forces and/or processes affecting the trends in emissions and removals. In this context, disaggregated indicators mentioned in the new guidelines could be a useful tool to explain the relationship between the national circumstances and the trends in GHG emissions or removals.

25. The issue of comparability of the information reported on national circumstances was brought forward. Participants noted that while the new guidelines will definitely help to improve the comparability of the information reported in this chapter, the option to report the information that Parties believe best describes their national circumstances may introduce some level of inconsistency in this information.

C. Education, training and public awareness

26. On public participation and the need to raise public awareness on climate change, the majority of countries envisaged such activity during the preparation of the national communications. Participants pointed out that such participation not only contributed to the comprehensive coverage of all the aspects of climate policy in the national communication, but also raised awareness on the implementation of this policy and enhanced overall transparency of the document.

27. Some participants mentioned that their countries did not have an established practice of public participation in the preparation of the national communications. Instead, their practice was that of a public discussion of the key policy documents, on which the national communication is based. Other countries involve some of the major stakeholders in their national climate change commissions which, in many cases, oversaw the preparation of the national communications. The issue of public participation was also an important one for the non-Annex I countries.

D. Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation

28. Participants noted that, according to the scientific findings of the recently approved Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Third Assessment Report (IPCC TAR), adaptation is a necessary strategy to complement climate change mitigation efforts.

29. They also noted that, in most cases, Parties limited their reporting to information on the assessment of impacts of, and adaptation to, future climate change based on climate change scenarios.

Formulation and implementation of national programmes containing measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change received less attention. Participants, particularly those from non-Annex I Parties, encouraged more detailed reporting from Annex I Parties on impacts and adaptation assessment, and also on adaptation measures implemented and/or planned. They stressed that such reporting would be a very helpful source of information, which could be used to encourage North-South co-operation and to share experience and good practices.

30. A need to update the IPCC technical guidelines to incorporate the assessment of climate change impacts and adaptation referred to in the new guidelines was acknowledged. It was also acknowledged that these guidelines should be more practical and take into consideration recent findings of the IPCC TAR on impacts and adaptation.

E. Research and systematic observation

31. The participants pointed out that the adoption of the separate GCOS guidelines is an important step forward, which should ensure more comprehensive and uniform reporting on activities related to GCOS and the needs for capacity-building in this area. Some participants felt, however, that reporting on systematic observation according to the GCOS guidelines could be difficult, as it requires more data and implies involving new institutions and stakeholders in the work on national communications.

32. The participants recalled that the IPCC TAR ranked the reversing of the decline of observational networks in many parts of the world as the first in the list of high priority areas for action needed to detect, attribute, and understand climate change. They stressed the importance of capacity-building activities in developing countries for maintaining observation networks, and the need for a comprehensive coverage of these activities in the research and observation section of Annex I national communications.

F. Policies and measures

33. On the issue of selecting policies to be reported in the national communications, the participants emphasized the need to report on policies adopted under Article 4.2 (a) and (b) of the Convention. They acknowledged that, in line with the new guidelines, these policies may not be necessarily climate-driven, but they should contribute to significant emission savings and/or are innovative or potentially replicable. Some participants felt that policies and measures reported will continue to be those that best fit the existing national circumstances.

34. The participants acknowledged the importance of reporting on policies and measures implemented at different levels of government in order to provide a comprehensive overview of all activities to address climate change. Some countries decided to include in their national communication reports examples of the measures implemented at the regional level, while others included all of these measures. However, participants recognized that such comprehensive reporting could be difficult to implement and could also introduce elements of double-counting of effects. In addition, the process of redistribution of power between central and regional governments and municipal authorities could introduce another level of complexity in such reporting.

35. In reporting information in the policies and measures section, participants acknowledged that quantifying the effect of policies and measures is one of the main challenges. Although some progress was made compared to the previous communications, it remained difficult for most of the countries to estimate the total effect of the policies and measures and to separate this estimation from a hypothetical base-line development. It was even more difficult to separate the effect of one policy from another.

The level of difficulties increased further in cases when the effect of mitigation policies was partly off-set by an increase in emissions provoked by other policies.

36. The participants acknowledged the importance of ensuring the quality of estimated effects. However, they noted that these estimates are likely to remain incomparable and uncertain. A suggestion was made to add an evaluation of the confidence level of the effects estimated in terms of *low, medium and high*.

37. Another element of uncertainty could be introduced by differences in interpretation of definitions of implementation. While there was a converging understanding of what implemented policies meant, given the definition provided in the new guidelines, the interpretation of adopted and planned measures was different for many of the participants involved in the discussion and it is likely to remain different in the national communications.

38. The monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures appeared to be important for the participants. The experience gained by some of them suggests that aggregated and disaggregated indicators could be a useful tool to do this. Others pointed out that the existing systems for monitoring the implementation of different programmes, e.g. energy efficiency programmes, including monitoring of the investment involved, have been successfully modified to monitor the environmental performance of these programmes and related policies.

39. To improve the transparency of the policy-making process one country reported a project for the preparation of a policy data base, in conjunction with the information reported in the national communication which will be accessible by the public.

G. Projections and the total effect of policies and measures

40. The participants identified the assessment of the total effect of policies and measures as a complex task. Some of them stressed the need for a "without measures" scenario as a tool to identify the total effect of implemented policies and measures (only those included in the model) and to validate the models used. Others questioned the usefulness of such a scenario, the difficulties in constructing it and highlighted the great flexibility given by the new guidelines in the preparation of such a scenario, e.g. the choice of the base year.

41. The participants noted that the major challenge in estimating the effect of already implemented policies and measures would be to separate the impact of the measures from the impact of structural changes. They also noted that while the new guidelines enable countries to define the emission scenarios in a more transparent manner, they still leave room for different interpretations.

42. The sensitivity analysis of projections to underlying assumptions was stressed as an integral part of preparing projections. It was noted that, in some cases, the fact that a measure is adopted still leaves some uncertainty as to its actual effect. An example would be the conclusion of voluntary agreements and the possibility of introducing a carbon tax at a later stage if the voluntary agreement fails. Another example would be the uncertainties associated with the phasing out of nuclear energy. In such cases it was proposed to reflect such uncertainty with different scenarios. Participants also mentioned that the short-term projections could differ significantly from long-term projections, due to the use of different assumptions and models for different types of projections. The world oil price was mentioned as one of the crucial variables in this regard.

43. For economies in transition, economic development is the main driving force defining trends in greenhouse gas emissions. As the pace of economic development in these countries varies within a wide range, depending on the pace of reforms, robust economic and emission projections are difficult to obtain. In this context, the need for special macroeconomic approaches and the need to provide more than one emission scenario, based on different macroeconomic assumptions, were acknowledged.

44. The participants reported on the diversity of approaches used and the number of agencies involved in preparing projections. Different levels of attention were given, and different resources were allocated to different sectors, depending on their relative importance. Usually, the energy sector received much attention. For projections in this sector, the MARKAL[1] model was often mentioned, in some cases linked to a macroeconomic model. Some economies in transition used the ENPEP[2] model. For sectors other than energy and gases other than carbon dioxide spreadsheet models, expert judgement and trend extrapolation were used. Participants stressed the need to ensure consistency in the approaches, interaction between the agencies involved and the need to account for the linkages between sectors, especially in relation to cross-cutting policies and measures.

45. Some countries faced particular difficulties in the preparation of projections for hydrofluorocarbon (HFCs), perfluorocarbon (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) emissions. It was mentioned that there is an international initiative under way to provide a web-based tool for countries to estimate emissions and projections of these gases funded by industry and the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America.[3]

II. Financial resources and transfer of technology

46. Participants acknowledged that defining 'new and additional resources' remained one of the main challenges in reporting on financial resources and the transfer of technology, as the projects covered by development assistance are not exclusively earmarked for climate change. This was, in part, due to the integrated approach employed by the development agencies in selecting and implementing projects. Some participants reported that, to resolve this problem, their countries have already included climate change as one of the selection criteria for projects.

47. It was suggested that more examples of projects involving new and additional resources could be very useful. In addition, a better understanding of what constitutes new and additional resources should be promoted among Parties. Another challenge pointed out was the problem of reporting multi-year funded projects and the requirement of the new guidelines to report on an annual basis.

48. The participants noted that a significant portion of technology transfer occurred through private sector activities, but their effect was not easy to capture due to difficulties in obtaining information about private sector transactions in developing countries. This problem may limit the Parties' ability to report projects and activities under technology transfer. An example was given of a country which

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[1] MARKAL-MACRO was developed in a cooperative multinational project involving participants in the International Energy Agency's Energy Technology Systems Analysis Programme, including Brookhaven National Laboratory, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden, and Stanford University, the United States of America.

[2] The ENPEP model was developed in Argonne National Laboratory, USA, in close collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.

[3] The web address of this tool is (http://www.ggeec.org).

intends to use a council which supports the private sector in establishing contacts with developing countries for the purposes of reporting on this subject.

49. Being able to differentiate between 'hard' and 'soft' technologies is likely to remain problematic as most participants stressed the difficulties in disaggregating these components that are usually embedded in the same projects. Others cited the problem of monitoring the implementation and effect of these projects.

50. On reporting tables in the new guidelines, participants pointed out the problems they had encountered in filling in these tables. In particular, some participants raised the issue of the different fiscal years that countries used and the option to use the tables as they are, but to include as a footnote the actual fiscal year to which the information refers.

51. Furthermore, the participants acknowledged some problems in reporting information on the assistance provided to developing countries which are particularly vulnerable to climate change (Table 5 of the new guidelines) as no list exists of such countries. They also acknowledged that, although Article 4.8 broadly defined countries which are particularly vulnerable to climate change, there is a need for a guidance on this issue. One participant suggested using a set of criteria to define such countries, including low gross domestic product, high population growth, low lying and desert countries.

52. Other problematic issues included the requirement of the new guidelines to report on capacity-building on adaptation only, as capacity-building was perceived by the participants not as a separate activity, but as an integral part of both mitigation and adaptation activities. They also included the need for a separate column to report on the cross-sectoral activities in the mitigation part of this table. Finally, a proposal was made to include in the table along with projects on coastal zone management, information on other no-regret adaptation measures.

53. In discussing the number of projects selected to be reported as projects that promote the financing and transfer of environmentally sound technologies (Table 6 of the new guidelines) participants noted that it is not practical to include all projects as it may lead to voluminous reporting. Instead, a sample of projects representing various climate initiatives could be presented, together with a reference to the other such projects, with information on them posted on the web sites or published in a separate annex to the national communication. They also noted that the information on the impact on greenhouse gas emissions removals is important. To that end, they suggested Parties report such information even though the guidelines specified it as optional. Another suggestion was to also include information on adaptation projects in this table.

I. In-depth review of national communications, problems encountered during the previous reviews and ways to overcome these problems

54. On the issue of the in-depth reviews of the national communications, the participants noted the usefulness of this exercise, its contribution to improvements in the quality of the national communications, its valuable capacity-building component and the high quality of the resulting reports. They discussed some options which could help to improve further the quality of these reports. These include improving the expertise of the experts involved in the in-depth reviews as well as conducting the review of all Annex I Parties within a period of two years and the preparation of the relevant reports in a timely manner.

55. The participants stressed that better preparation for the in-country visits, including the preparation of the review team and officials in the country to be reviewed, would assist the review process. In this context, many participants supported the preparation of a set of questions by the review team to be sent in advance to the host country in order to allow for some time to prepare the relevant answers by the time of the country visit.

56. An option for a third party review prior to the team visit was also suggested. The questions which would come from this review could be integrated into the review team's questions mentioned above. In addition, the host country could also send to the review team a set of background materials in advance which support the issues presented in the national communication, or which shed light on any new development. This would allow the team members to read these materials and to prepare themselves better prior to the visit. Finally, an initial draft of the review report could be prepared by the experts prior to the in-country review and based on the paper review only.

57. On the team size and composition, the participants noted that the current practice of having teams of four or five experts, co-ordinated by the secretariat, with a good balance in representation of geographical regions and balance of expertise should be extended to future reviews. However, they noted that the team size could be increased in the case of reviewing large and complex economies. In addition, involving consultants in some of the reviews and wider participation of experts from intergovernmental organizations could also be useful in order to speed-up the preparation of the review reports.

58. The issue of how to ensure expertise in the review process received much attention in the deliberations. The participants agreed that in-depth reviews have a valuable capacity-building component and that the expertise of the experts involved is very important for the quality of the review and timely completion of the reports. An immediate action needed in this context was for the Parties to update their nominations for the roster of experts. Participants noted that the training of experts involved in the review was needed. This could include the centralized training of experts in a particular field, for example, on projections. This could also include one day training for the review team during the in-country visits prior to the first day of meetings with host country representatives.

59. On the issue of guidelines for the in-depth review process, the participants noted that review guidelines under the Convention could be developed in line with the approach taken in elaborating the review guidelines under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol but that these are not considered to be a priority at present.

UNFCCC WORKSHOP ON THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM ANNEX I PARTIES

Bonn, Germany

28 February – 2 March 2001

AGENDA

Day 1: Wednesday, 28 February 2001

Registration (8 a.m. to 9 a.m.)

Morning session (9 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Welcome, opening and introduction to the objectives of the workshop

Welcome and opening of the workshop
Ms Claire Parker (UNFCCC)

Introduction to the workshop,
presentation of its approach, structure and objectives
Ms Helen Plume (New Zealand) and
Mr. Jose Gonzalez Miguez (Brazil)
Co-Chairs of the workshop

Problems in the preparation of national communications,
the new reporting guidelines and ways to ensure
expertise in the in-depth review process
Mr. Vitaly Matsarski (UNFCCC)

Reporting of information on national circumstances and education, training and public awareness

Introduction
Ms Katia Simeonova (UNFCCC)

National Circumstances:
The case of Belgium
Mr. Peter Wittoeck (Belgium)

Development of a work programme
on Article 6 of the UNFCCC
Mr. Kevin Grose (UNFCCC)

Discussion

Coffee break (11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.)

Reporting of information on vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures, research and systematic observation

Introduction
Ms Olga Pilipenova (UNFCCC)

Third National Communication. Systematic observation
The UNFCCC reporting guidelines on Global Climate
Change Observing Systems
Mr. Stefan Roesner (Germany)

Research and systematic observation, vulnerability
assessment, impact and adaptation measures
National climate programme of the Czech Republic
Mr. Jan Pretel (Czech Republic)

Discussion

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.)

Reporting of information on policies and measures

Introduction
Ms Katia Simonova (UNFCCC)

Reporting policies and measures
Ms Sally Kendall (UK)

The policies and measures issues in the
New Zealand National Communication
Mr. Charlie Russel (New Zealand)

The Third National Communication on climate
change, Slovak Republic
Ms Helena Princova (Slovakia)

Policies and measures and national
circumstances in Denmark
Mr. Ture Hammar (Denmark)

Coffee break (4 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

Discussion

Day 2: Thursday, 1 March 2001

Morning session (9 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Reporting of information on projections and the total effect of policies and measures

Introduction
Mr. Niklas Höhne (UNFCCC)

U.S. National Communication:
Projections and effects of policies and measures
Mr. Jeffrey Dowd (U.S)

Projections in-country:
The Dutch experience
Mr. D. Both and Mr. H. Vreuls (the Netherlands)

Projections and total the effect of measures:
The Swiss experience
Mr. Markus Maibach (Switzerland)

Coffee break (11 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.)

Bulgaria GHG emission projections:
Methodology and institutional arrangements
Dr. Christo Christov and Mr. Teodor Ivanov (Bulgaria)

Projections of Swedish GHG emissions:
Current and planned work
Mr. Andre Zuber (Sweden)

Projections and the total effect of policies and measures:
Primary results in the Czech Republic
Mr. Miroslav Maly (Czech Republic)

Discussion

Afternoon session (2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.)

Reporting of information on financial resources and the transfer of technology

Introduction
Ms Wanna Tanunchaiwatana (UNFCCC)

Round-table discussion
Discussion leaders:
Mr. Vute Wangwacharkul (Thailand)
Mr. Reid Harvey (US)

Coffee break (3:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.)

Day 3: Friday, 2 March 2001

Morning session (9 am to 1 p.m.)

In-depth review of the national communications, some problems encountered during the previous reviews and ways to overcome these problems

Introduction
Mr. Vitaly Matsarski (UNFCCC)

Strengthening UNFCCC in-depth reviews:
Potential lessons from OECD
Ms Jane Ellis (OECD)

Coffee break (11 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.)

Discussion

Afternoon session (2:30 pm to 5 p.m.)

Conclusions and recommendations of the workshop

Report from the workshop Chairs
Ms Helen Plume (New Zealand) and
Mr. Jose Gonzalez Miguez (Brazil)

Concluding discussion on the lessons learned and the process forward

Closing remarks

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